



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

54
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/040,172	10/23/2001	Robert David Schofield	NL 000585	9000
24737	7590	03/18/2005	EXAMINER	
PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			AL AUBAIDI, RASHA S	
P.O. BOX 3001			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510			2642	
DATE MAILED: 03/18/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/040,172

Filing Date: October 23, 2001

Appellant(s): SCHOFIELD ET AL.

MAILED

MAR 18 2005

Technology Center 2600

Darrin Wesley Harris
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 12/20/2004.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) *Status of Claims*

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) *Status of Amendments After Final*

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) *Summary of Invention*

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct. However, parts of Appellant's summary are not directed to the claimed limitations. Specifically, the language:

"if the browser is associated with a particular telephone, then the communication system knows exactly to which telephone the calls for the user that logged in via the browser must be routed" and

“the user can log in through the web page and identify himself. The telephone switch now knows that the user is not at his own extension but at a different extension and can route the calls to the user different extension” [Emphasis added]

is not directed to the claims' language.

(6) Issues

The Appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is incorrect. The Final office dated 07/14/2004 presented a rejection in a 35 USC 103 format; rejecting claims 17-19 as being unpatentable¹ over Wood et al. The examiner unintentionally made a typographical error by not changing “102(b)” in the rejection statement from a previous non-final to “103(a)” in the Final rejection. A clear cut-and-paste error. The examiner was clearly addressing the rejection as 103. The header clearly refers to “**Claim Rejection –35-USC § 103**”. The examiner specified that Wood “does not specifically teach...”. The examiner also provided the “obviousness statement” (it would have been **obvious** to one of ordinary skill in the art). Thus, Appellant's statement about the ground of rejection being 35 U.S.C § 102(b) - anticipation by Wood- is incorrect.

¹ Not “anticipated”

(7) Grouping of Claims

The rejection of claims 17-19 stand or fall together because appellant's brief does not include a statement that this grouping of claims does not stand or fall together and reasons in support thereof. See 37 CFR 1.192(c)(7).

(8) *ClaimsAppealed*

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9) Prior Art of Record

6,091,808 WOOD 07-2000

(10) *Grounds of Rejection*

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood et al (US PAT # 6,091,808).

Regarding claim 17, Wood teaches a telephone (Fig.1, telephone 10, also col. 3, line 23), a web browser (web browser 12, Fig. 1), a telephone switch operative to interact with the telephone and provide a control function to a user of the telephone (see Fig.1, telephone switch 16, also col. 3, line 24), a web server (web facility 22, see col. 4,

lines 1-11, also Fig.1) connected to the telephone switch and operative to provide the control function to the user (see col.3, lines 58-67) of the telephone via a web page provided by the web server and accessible by a web browser (see col. 4, lines 32-36).

Wood does not specifically teach that one of the web page and the web browser is "operatively associated" with a calling number of the telephone.

On one hand, the broadly claimed limitation of the web page being "operatively associated" with a calling number may simply read on the web page shown in Fig. 3 of Wood which contains button 62 labeled PERSONAL that is used for accessing personal directory of the subscriber including the subscriber's name and telephone number (see col. 6, lines 18-24). Note that when the DIAL button 75 is clicked by the subscriber, web page manager communicates a message to the call control interface 46 including the calling telephone number CN (col. 6, lines 56-62). On the other hand, since the term "associated" or "operatively associated" does not have any definite and precise meaning, it then could read on many features. For example, a web browser that is used to access the Internet may have cookies or account information about the calling party, which may include the calling party telephone.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a web page that contains calling party information, which contains a telephone number that is associated with the calling party in order to, for

example, make a telephone call as taught by Wood. Having the calling telephone “associated” by the web page may also be needed for any purpose such as billing the subscriber, maintaining subscriber record, or for including in a cookie to assist in keeping a profile about the calling party. Again, having a web page “operatively associated” with a telephone number may read on many features.

Claims 18-19 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1.

(11) Response to Argument

On page 10² of the brief, Appellant argues that “A claim is anticipated only if each and every element ”. As stated previously by the examiner, claims 17-19 are rejected as being unpatentable (obvious) over Wood et al (US PAT # 6,091,808). See the rejection header, the use of “unpatentable” and the “obviousness statement” in the final office action.

Also on page 10 of the brief, Appellant states that “*Wood fails to disclose and teaches away from: from (sic) the following limitations of claims 17-19: wherein one of the web page and the web browser is operatively associated with the calling number of the telephone*” as recited in claim 17.

² Note that the page number (page 10 of 17) is different from the facsimile-stamped page number “012”.

On one hand, Wood (col. 6, lines 18-21) teaches that by clicking on the personal button 62, the web page manager 36 accesses a personal directory of the subscriber and displays this information in a conventional scrolling window 80 within the frame 57. The personal directory contains the name and telephone number of the subscriber (calling party). Thus, it is clearly taught in Wood that the web page is associated with the calling number. Therefore, Wood does not teach away from the limitations of claims 17-19. On the other hand, the term "operatively associated" is very broad and may read on many features such as a cookie or the like as discussed above.

On pages 11-12 of the appeal brief, Appellant wishes to give the broad "operatively associated" term a lengthy, detailed and precise explanation. From Appellant's statement, the examiner understood that Appellant wishes to read the claimed limitation "operatively associated" as:

"the browser is associated with a particular telephone, then the communication system knows exactly to which telephone the calls for the user that logged in via the browser must be routed".

Appellant also wishes to read the term "operatively associated" as:

"the user can log in through the web page and identify himself. The telephone switch now knows that the user is not at his own extension but at different extension and can route the calls to the user different extension". [Emphasis added]

Note that there is absolutely no “routing”, “logging in”, “identifying”, “different extension”, “system knowing” ...etc. in the claims. The argued limitations are not recited in the claims.

According to Webster's New World Dictionary, third edition,

Operative means: capable of; accomplishing what is desired; effective, and
associate means: to unite together, to bring into relationship.

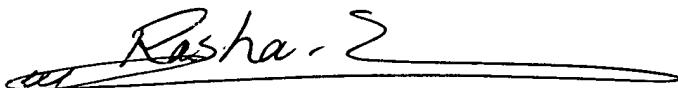
Adding the above two terms together will not result in all the limitations discussed above by Appellant. Note that the claims are absolutely silent about what “is desired”, which is routing calls according to Appellant's above arguments.

Appellant's attempt to read all the above-argued limitations into the claims is extremely unusual and untenable.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Examiner
Rasha S. Al-Aubaidi
March 15, 2005



Conferees
Ahmad F. Matar, SPE

AHMAD MATAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

Fan Tsang, SPE


FAN TSANG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS
P.O. BOX 3001
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510